AMHERST, Mass., June 24.—The baccalaureate sermon at Amherst College was delivered to-day by President Seelye. The speaker's subject was "Growth Through Obedience," having its text in Luke 15, 51, 52. He showed that growth in wisdom, growth in power-power over nature, power over one's self, and power over others—and growth in character, only come through the anomission of the self-will to anthority. The statement of it, he said, might be called an educational teommouplace. The first step of advancing knowledge is a step toward the unknown which we should never take but by some sort of faith that the unknown might become known. agnostic will neither grow in knowledge nor teach others to grow. "His bashfulness in youth," save Xenophon of Cyrus, "was the very true vigor of his virtue and stoutness afterward." In spite of the revolt a pupil develops in himself on account of fancied arbitrary rules, it will ever be true that a mauly independence only comes from a manly dependence. The old sophists made the individual man the measure of everything, but the wiser Secrates made man-not a man nor men-but man, or the universal thought, to be the allconditioning law. If knowledge is power and growth in knowledge is only gained through obedience, then power is only possessed by the obedience will, and a man commands because he obeys. The demandance gains his ascendency by yielding to the ignorant clamor of the people, an a-cendency as easily est as won, but the leader to whom we bow with unfailing homage has chained as by no transfeut impulse, but follow because he has uttered for us the word which before was unutterable to us. Mr. Gladstone is king of England in a truer sense than is any one who only wears a crown, because he stands out the best interpreter of the English people's will. So with Bismarck. For the ast fifty years the instinct of German unity under a Protestant leadership, coupled with a vague desire of e strong power in central Europe, has been disturbing the different German States. More than thirty years ago Bismarck saw what no one else then saw, this unformed impulse, and to this he submitted.

the last 300 years there has been steadily grow ing in the crytized world a disposition to assert the indi. vidual will above the restraints of authority. The strongest governments of Europe have a sense of weakness and maceurity which they have never felt before. The expenditure in our time of police and military force to preserve the existing institutions of authority from overthrow by violence is unparalleled. In this country the signs of the prevailing tendency, in which Europe finds such dire forebodings, are only too apparent. We began our National career with the declaration that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and the war of Secession increased in with anarchy, because eight millions of the people of the South, appealing to this atterance, refused their consent to the government of the Union. It cost us an untoid expenditure of blood and treasure to deny our original declaration, and to declare instead that government series their just powers from justice, which declarations and to make the ladividual self-will deminest derive their just powers from justice, which declaration and to make the ladividual self-will dominant in every issue. Two of our Presidents have been shot by assassins. Men of high position insist upon their right, when the time comes, to take the haw, as they term it, into their own hands. A member of the present Congress has just now been on trial for murder, because he sought by blood his own redress for a fancied wrong. The war upon property and the family—the two institutions upon which the very existence of acciety depends—is as evident in American life, as you well know I look upon our National prospect with large hope. Never before, it seems to me, has so bright a future some to the open dealers of the present congress has just now been on trial future some to the even of the promise of our American life, as you well know I look upon our National prospect with large hope. Never before, it seems to me, has so bright a future some to the even of any people. But there is never a privilege without its peril, and we have dangers which, if wise, we shal vidual will above the restraints of authority. The strongst governments of Europe have a sense of weakness bets, I think, in the undue exattation of our liberty. We have set the Goodess of Liberty upon theidome of our Capitol at Washington, as though liberty was the presiding genius in all our law. We are preparing to erect in the entrance to New-York Harbor a colossal statue of Liberty, whose upliffed toren shall proclaim to the incoming fleets of the nations that it is liberty which is to enligaten the world. We beast that it is liberty which is to enligaten the world. We beast that it is liberty which is to enligaten the world. We beast that it is liberty which is to enligaten the world. We beast that the liberty which is to enligate the world we are determined to have such laws as we will, rather than to will such laws as we ought to have. But when liberty is put first, and only the law is permitted which we canous to permit, the liberty soon shiks to a license, and the license descends into anarchy, and the anarchy only issues in a despotism.

I wish to encourage you, gentlemen, to face the great peril of our future with great hope. They that be for us are more than they that be against us. But the strength of your conrage and the success of your endeavors will come not at all from any optimistic view of our rational prospects of of human affairs, but altogether from the strength of your obedience and the success with which you lead ofters to obey. I counsel you to employ all the growth in wisdom and power and character which you have gained and are still to increase through your cheddence, in the effort to make more evident the apprenacy of law, the authority of rightcounces, the unqualified sovereignty of the family and the State—cach in its sphere—and the beadsulp and iordship over all of the Sou of God, who has the authority to execute judgment also, because he is the son of man.

. THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

PRESIDENT BEACH AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] John W. Beach, president of Wesleyan University, preached his baccalaureate sermon this morning in the Methodist Episcopal Church, taking as his text Romans miff., 14: " Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."

In the thought of many, he said, a Christian life is a much at variance with the constitution of this world as in agreement with that of the world which is to come. In this conception is to be found the reason why Christian life is often urged upon men with very little success. Christian life is no such contrivance. It is to be thought of, not as a system which ignores the opportunities of the present world, but as the only system which enable man to place and keep himself in perfect harmony with the constitution of the world around him. The truth is there can be no normal development apart from Caristian To a man who seeks to lay hold of all the resources of this world, Christian life is as basal as being itself. In many respects that man is really dead to this world whose life does not take its appetences and directions under the bias of the teachings of Christ. To him the world becomes in a great measure, an outlying terri-tory. His lordship over it and inheritance in it shrink away from the world's richness and fulness and give to him but a mess of petage instead of his birthright. Just as here and there as element in nature without any change in its essence or substance becomes vastly differ ent in its qualities as it feels the alchemy of this or that provocation; so by one law of operation this world is as begriming as the coal the collier chars; while by another it is as choice and elegant as the diamond. The exhortotion of the text is of universal application. We are priest and cleric and friar and nun. It is not particutravagant devotion. If discrimination must be made the text is rather a regimen for that man whose affections turn to this world: whose hand is stretched out after its wealth and culture and honors. To such a man the instruction of this passage is nothing less than a lesson in his eager study, without which all others may be of very little or very unhappy consequence. It is also a direct, intelligible and thoroughly practical counsel upon which to construct Christian iffe. "How may I know that I am the manner of man which God would have me to be !" has been the call or feeling of millions. What answers have been made to this demand! Think of some, of almost all of them. Truthful they may have been; sound theologically they may have been, but not a what the better to solve the tremendous problem. Say what you will of truth, there is no great helpfulness in it what you win or truth, there is no great adaptances in it to a man when he hears it in an unknown tongue. How often men are taught the way of Christian life in terms that sages might study long and never understand. Does God intend that the way of life should stand so related to man's knowledge and apprehension f Never. He means that this way should be as pizin as the sun's rath in the sky.

He means that this way should be as production path in the sky.

"P'ut ye on the Lord Jesus Christ." If these words mean anything, they mean this: that the escence of becoming and being a Christian, is in becoming and being like Christ. We are to test ourselves by our resemblance to Christ. We are to take up the ways and methods of Christ. We are to take up the ways and methods of Christ, and put them on, and wear them as our own. coming and being a Christian, is in becoming and being like Christ. We are to test ourselves by our resemblance to Christ. We are to take up the ways and methods of Christ, and put them on, and wear them as our own. Do not mistake the true signit cance of the text. The Apostle does not give the same counsed which the Baviour gives when He says: "H any man will be my disciple, let him follow me." Is Paul a heretical Them the arch-heretic is Christ. After the fashion that same me call heresy we need not be afraid to serve God. In many respects Christ cannot be literally imitated. He never intended to englon any such common and vulgar-resemblance to Humself as would place man in the exception of the mental those hard lots which many a man has thought to put on in order to be much like Christ, was not exemplary but vicarious. Christ was with man substitutionally. His substitutions for us began, not when He began to dive His actual His has very little in it for man precisely to minute. It is in respect of his character that He is the great example. Our duty and study is to take up His character, and in our different circums ances clothe curselves with it. In putting on Christ we are to think, not of being what He was in His place, but of being what He would be in ours.

Men often think they put on Christ when they rather have put themselves on Him. They lead and compell Him to follow. That was the order of procedure at the crueffixion, and Christ is generally served now as then, when that order is restored. Here is the greatest flability of mistake—to make Christ like ourselves. We are prone to project curselves on everything; and, as in Greek story the gods are moving about under the disquises of common men, our Great Example may be concealed under the rotten robe of our own rightconness. That we live in times when men are mustering all the resources of cunning and scholarship in the context conceaning Christ, is not an unusixed cyil. Great battle

fields are terrible arenas; butllong feras, beautiful and peaceful as Eden, sometimes stretch away beyond them; born of them, in threes of blood. This study, this debate, this aritation concerning Christ, are well. "Let the Gospel be preached," says Paul, "though it be preached for contention's sake." So we may say of the bate, this acitation concerning Christ, are wall. "Let, the Gospel be preached," says Peul, "though it be preached for contention's sake." So we may say of the study of Christ. Let men, if they must, undertake that study from unbelief and malice. The issue shall be the same. It is the superficial Christ that offends men. The more they study Him the more their malice will mbate, and their unbelief fice away. Like great kings, Christ's "excell-moe is not to be found in outer coarts. It is in the inmermost chamber, in the Holy of Holles, that the Shekimah broods. Put on Christ. The measure in which we succeed in this is the measure in which we are prepared to profit fully by the estates of this world, swell as to enter upon the enjoyment of the escates of the world to come. Put Him on as an armor to acree you along the pathway of fears and foes. Put Him on as a wedding sarment to become you amid the sweet elegancies of life, the fulness of things that are rich and the charm of happy days.

PRESIDENT PORTER AT YALE. COMMENCEMENT-WEEK EXERCISES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, June 24.-President Porter preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Yale College in Battell Chapel tals morning. He chose for a text I. Timothy, vl., 12: "Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life." President Porter closed with the following remarks:

ter closed with the following remarks:

The occasion lends eloquence and force to the words which I have selected as my theme. You can be no strangers now to the truth that life is a content. Some of you may have sought to hide this fact from your thoughts for a while, or to defer the full realization of its import, but it has come upon you at last in the trials of these parting days and in the slow but certain anticipation of dawning your thoughts for a while, or to defer the full realization of its import, but it has come upon you at last in the trials of these parting days and in the slow but certain anticipation of dawning manhood. We charge you to dismiss the impression once for all that faith is less needful now than in former days for the advancement of the race in knowledge and culture and morality. So far as its attainments are genuine and permanent, they are the flowers and fruit of the heroic faith of other times. This fair civilization in which we rejoice, these queet homes, the palaces of industry and science and letters, this established law, this peaceful security, these softened manners, this free government, this elevated and centrolling public sentiment, have been wrought for us by the fires of marryrdom, the shock of battle and the paident labor of many a hero of faith, whose name for man is perhaps written in vater, but shines in the book of God's memory in characters glowing with light. There are men who call themselves students of history who would have os believe that the continuance of these blessings is assured without the continuance of the faith which produced them; that Christian civilization will remain and flourish as firmly and as beautifully without faith as with it, and that a community of millions of men shall be as strong and as fair without faith in the living God as with it, or with a so-called faith that makes confessed ignorance the test of its plety and negation the glory of its creed.

It is equally true that for individual welfare faith is equally necessary. Culture can do much for man, especially when it applies the lessons which Christian unselfishness and refinement have required generations to mature and master. Dismiss the consected, cowardly thought that the context of faith is more difficult at present than in earlier days, especially for educated men. Atheistic science overwhelms the imagination with the mystery and the uncleasness of a seif-existen tuniverse in which there are intelligent sp

With the baccalaurente sermon of to-day the exercises of commencement week are really begun. A large number of graduates are already in town. In addition to the regular graduation exercises there will be several public place reunions in which prominent men from different sections of the country will take part. The principal feature of the week will be the public exercises given by the class of 1883 on the occasion of their thirtieth anniversary, the programme for which has already been printed in full in THE TRIBUNE.

To-morrow will be Presentation Day. The orator of To-morrow will be Presentation Day. The oracle of the day will be Frederick C. Leonari of Spring Mills N. Y. The class poem will be delivered by Joseph M. Lewis, of New York, a son of Charlton T. Lewis, who was the poet for the class of '53, and who will also read a poem at the anniversary exercises of his class this

a poem at the anniversary exercises of his class this year.

The class histories will be read in the afternoon on the campus by the following class historians: D. H. Buel, of Yonker, N. Y.; C. C. Clarke, Jr., of Sing Sing, N. Y.; S. Q. Kerrulse, of Cleveland, Ohlo; william Price, of Pottstown, Poun. After the reading of the historias the class by will be planted and the by ode will be sung. The senior promenate will take place in Alamsi Hail to-morrow evening.

On Tuesday morning the Alimni meeting will be held in Alumni Hail.

At the anniversary exercises of the Yale Law School on Tuesday alternoon Senator Thomas F. Bayard will deliver an arution on "the Responsibilities or the Legal Profession in a hepublic."

The graduating exercises at the Sheffield Scientific School will occur on Tuesday evening at North Sheffield Hail.

School will occur on Tursday evening at North Shellerd Hail.

Wednesday will be Commencement Day and the customary everens a of that day will be held at the Contre Camera at 9 o'clock a.m.

The boot-race between Yale and Harvard occurs at New-London on Thursday.

The tollowing classes will held regulous this year: '33, '38, '43, '48, '53, '58, '63, '68, '73, '77 and '80. At the triennial of the class of 1890 the class cup will be presented to a son of William D. Barnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y. George H. Clark, of Newark, N. J., win make the presentation speech; Walter C. Camp, of New-Haven, will read a poem, and Sidney C. Partridge, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will review the four years at Yale. On Tuesday the baseball nine will give an exhibition game at Hamilton Park with the Harvard nine. Yale has played cight games and lowtoniy one. With the champtonship in baseball and football, the college has only to defeat Harvard on the Thames this week to be clamplone at everything. There is some doubt here as to the ability of the crew to defeat Harvard after its unexpected victory over Columbia, but there is great willingness and a unanimous desire to nope for the best.

PRESIDENT CATTELL AT LAFAYETTE. Easton, Penn., June 24.—The Commencement exercises of Lafayette College began this morning with the baccalaureate address by President Cattell whose text was, "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him Crocified." (First Corinthians, 2d chapter, 2d verse.) In his remarks to the graduates he said that this was saving adten not only to them but to their fellow students, for owing to his failing health, which demands complete rest from enforced work and prolonged exercion, he must ear farewell to the students, to his colleagues in the faculty and to the halls erected under his administration of twenty years. His remarks were not unexpected to his most intimate friends, for they knew that he had cons next meeting.
This afternoon the semi-centennial auniversary of the

Brainerd Society was held and an address was delivered by the Rev. George L. Phetere. This evening the Rev. Charles 1. Mills, of Chefoo, China, addressed the Christian Brotherhood of the college.

AT PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 24 .- This mornsylvania College, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, twenty-five in number. This even ing the Rev. W. H. Dunbar, of Lebanon, delivered an address before the College Young Men's Christian Association. The exercises of commencement week will close on Thursday with the senior exhibition and conterring of degrees.

BISHOP NILES AT TRINITY. HARTFORD, Conn., June 24 .- The baccalau-

ceate sermon before the graduating class at Trinty College was preached at Christ Church to-night by Nies, of New-Hampshire, who took for his text I Corin-thians, xvi. 13: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

There were many vacant seats at the Thirtythird Street Baptist Church last evening, which may have suggested to the Rev. Mr. Walsh a discourse directed against the desceration of Sunday by excursions

doing. The Rev. A. S. Walsh said that there was an normous amount of money spent in this country for quor and for preachers. He thought that the people could at least spend as much for one as for the other.

THE IRREVERENCE OF THE AGE.

One hundred and ten new members were received into the church by the Rev. Mr. Talmage, yesterday, making the total membership of the Tabernacle, 2,920. It was aunounced that the service would be the last until the fall. Mr. Talmage spoke from Isaiah vi, part of verse 2, describing the glory of the scraphim. He deplored the rreverence of this age, toward parents, and toward serious and sucred things. "It is the finite confronting the influite; it is like a tack-hammer trying to break a thunderbolt," he said. "Don't be flippant about God; den't joke about death; don't make fun of the Rible; don't deride eternity! The brightest and mightlest of angels take no familiarities with God!"

DICKINSON'S CENTENNIAL.

INCIDENTS OF THE CENTURY'S HISTORY. SOME OF THE EMINENT ALUMNI-PRESENT STAND-

ING OF THE COLLEGE. PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CARLISLE, Penn., June 21.-Public interest s now centring in this town, mainly upon the aporoaching Centennial Anniversary of Dickinson College. This venerable institution, founded in 1783, was named for "John Dickinson, esquire, in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country," and in recognition "of his very liberal donation to the institution," his gift probably equalling that of Yale (2500), which gave the name of the latter to the great college at New-Haven. Associated with Governor Dickinson in the work of founding the college was Benjamin Rush, M. D., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who by his devotion and activity largely contributed to the permanent establishment of the institution.

The founders of Dickinson were fortunate in their selection of Carlisle as the seat. Conceived, as the college was, in the spirit of highest patrictism, it could find no more congeniul a habitation than this town, which, during the Revolutionary struggle, had been favorably introduced to the leading statesmen of the country Its companies formed part of the first rifle regiment under Colonel Thompson, of Cumberland County, and that command became in January, 1776, "the first regiment of the Army of the United Colonies, under General George Washington." The county during the war contributed liberally to the Army, and during the dark days of the winter at Valley Forge that noble patriot, Ephraim Blaine, grandfather of ex-Senator Blaine, as Commissary-General, by the use of his private fortune and credit, made it possible for Washington to hold together his suffering and disintegrating army.' THE FIRST FACULTY.

The Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D., of Moutrose, Scotland, was secured by Dr. Rush, through whom largely Dr. Witherspoop's services had been obtained for the College of New-Jersey fifteen years before. Dr. Witherspoon, at first declining, had commended Dr. Nisbet in his stead, "as the person of all his ac-quaintance the fittest for that office." Besides being recognized as probably the best Greek scholar in Europe at that time, Dr. Nisbet was a man of great versatility and predigious capacity for work. In order to bring the college curriculum nearer to his ideal he delivered four co-ordinate courses of lectures on Moral Philosophy. Logic, Philosophy of the Mind, and Belles Lettres, and upon request, added a fifth on Systematic Theology, which extended over two years, and embraced four hundred and eighteen lectures, probably the first course of lectures on systematic theology delivered in this coun Associated with Dr. Nisbet was Robert Davidson, D. D., as Professor of History, Geography and Belles Lettres; and a Mr. Jalt was appointed "to teach the students to read and write the English language with elegance and propriety." Dr. Davidson evidently enjoyed only a small degree of favor with the community of students, having made himself unpopular in that venerable study, geography. Chief Justice Taney, class of 1795, said of Dr. Davidson; "He had written a rhyming geography which contained about fifty printed pages. This little book we were all required to buy and commit to memory and repeat to him to lessons. Some of the lines and rhymes were harsh and uncouth enough to be the subject of ridicule. And what rendered the whole thing more absurd in the eves of the students, he had composed what he called an scrostic upon his own name, by way of introduction, and this he required us to commit to memory and repeat to in with the rest of the book." The first instaln this acrostic was as follows:

Round the globe now to rove and its surface survey.

Oh, you'n of America, tasten away.
Oh, you'n of America, tasten away.
Hid adien for a while to the toys you desire,
Earth's beauties to view, and its wonders admire;
Refine not instruction, improve well your time,
They are happy in age who are wise in their prime.

Earring his vanity, however, Dr. Davidson filled his position for many years with efficiency and honor.

Among the many methods of management peculiar to that early day was the authorization by the Legislature of a lottery in 1790, and the advertising of the same with much display, "for raising the sum of \$10,000 for a City Hall in Philadelphia, and for the use of Dickinson College." Many names of ministers appear as persons from whom tickots might be precured. This was then a common method of aiding benevolent and

PAMOUS TRACHERS AND ALUMNI.

In the year 1833 the college passed to the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To the first presidency under the new regime was summoned the Rev. Dr. John P. Durbin, at one time Chaplain of the United States Schale, and at the time of his call to Dickinson, Editor of The Christian Advocate. Dr. Durbin (father-in-law of Mr. Fleicher Harper, of the great pub, helping firm) proved himself efficient in the college presidency. With him were associated such men as made "the old faculty" renewned. Among them were Dr. William H. Allen, afterward President of Girard College; the Rev. Dr. John McClintock, widely known as author and preacher; the Rev. Dr. Emory. who was after his term as professor called to the pres leney as successor to Dr. Durbin; and Frofessor Merrica

Caldwell.

Of other well-known names since but not at present connected with the college Board of Instruction, it is of interest to recall those of the Rev. George R. Crooks, D. D.; Professor Spancer F. Baird, Professor Alexander, J. Scheur, Ernstus Wentworth, D. D., and Otis H. Tiffany, D. D. Ainong the presidents was the late Rev. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, whose memory recalls the practical joka in the perpetration of which Monears D. Conway, class of '49, then a stadent at Dickinson, seems to have been the principal. President Peck went in his official capacity to the scat of the Baltimere Conference, and, to his surprise was at once seized by the superintendent of an insance asylum, who had received a communication asking idm to take in charge a certain man of enormous physical proportions, who represented himself as President Peck, of Dickinson College, and who appeared same upon every other subject except this. It was some time before Dr. Peck, added by some fellow travellers, could satisfy the officer that he was the victim of some fundoving students.

Dickinson presents an illustrious record of alumnit Besides Mr. Conway, may be mentioned the Rev. Dr. H. M. Harman, class '48, of the present faculty; Professors Spencer F. Beard, Theodore G. Wormley; ex-Chief Inside Tayey, ex-President Buenhann, ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, and General Horatio C. King; the Rev. Drs. C. F. Deems and O. H. Tiffany, and Bishops Bowman and Hurst.

THE COLLEGE AND TOWN OF TO-DAY. rell.
other well-known names since but not at present

THE COLLEGE AND TOWN OF TO-DAY. The college but dings have recently been remodelled at a cost of several thousand dollars, and thus have been removed from the scarred walls and backed scats of the lecture rooms all traces of the restlessness of many a student who has found "much study a weariness of the flesh." On one of the walls, in the Greek department, was found a poetical effusion pencilled by amented C. F. Robbins, of '76, who one day when Dr. Harman had remarked that if any of the languages of earth were used in the life beyond, it would certainly be pure Attle Greek, invoked the muse and committed to the wall the following:

the wall the following:
"I henr the angels whisper! I see, or seem to see,
The gleaming of the waters upon the jasper see.
I sip in Jordan's waters; my faith is growing weak;
For Docky says the angels all speak good Attic Greek;
And what to me is Heaven, and what its constant joy,
If I must flunk in Attic, as when I was a boy!"

have suggested to the Rev. Mr. Walsh a discourse directed against the desceration of Sunday by excursions and general laxity of religious zeal incident to the heated term. Mr. Walsh said in port:

"We are too prone to be led astray by the fascinating allurements of Sunday excursions and to forget that Sunday is a day for divine rost and meditation. You are a workingman and argue for a breath of fresh air on Sunday excursions acruel, removed and unstained by an able faculty, with its direct contact of professor with students, no tutors being employed, and its distance from the distractions of large cities, Dickmann certainly offers a choice rereator amy be filled," who values that man's life no more than the life of the beasts that perish 1 by countenaucing Sunday excursions you keep men working from prisal wages to enrien a souliess arise tearney, and are committing a sin for which you should bow yourselves before your Creator and humbly ask for pardon."

PRAYING FOR CARRIE GARDENER.

Hot weather did not prevent the friends of temperance from rallying yesterday afternoon at the Clermont Avenne Temple, Brooklyn. Dr. Fulton toil the audience that he had just been to the jail, and that he prayed for the port of the Salvation Army, who fell from grace and was arrested a few days ago for stealing. He said that he prayed for the payed for to be prayed for to be updayed for Carrie don'test anything, and she hay not a cent to buy a cup of tea with, life thought that the girl had been led into temptation in an unguarded monnent. He prayed for the injunct care, and asked God to open their eyes to what they are

INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

BY ROLERT P, PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION. XXXI.

HISTORY OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

MANCHESTER, England, May 24.

Lancashire is the most populous county in Eng-

land, exceeding, in 1881, both Yorkshire and Middlesex, and numbering 3,454,225 persons. It contains two of England's great centres of industrial energy, Liverpool and Manchester, and besides its commercial importance it is the centre of England's greatest industry, which employs nearly half a million of men, women and children, and which at one time almost supplied the world with cotton goods. It is not with the entire county that this letter purposes to deal, but with what may be called the northeast and southeast divisions, which contain about two millions of the three and a half millions of population, and the towns in which districts are almost wholly given over to the manufacture of cotton goods. The cotton region is concentrated within the narrow area of twenty by thirty miles, and connected by a perfect network of rail-

The centre of this remarkable district, from an industrial standpoint, is Manchester, though, geographically, Bolton is the centre. Combined with Salford, which is really part of the cotton metropolis, the population of Manchester is about 520,000, though, with the immediately surrounding places, local authorities put it at 800,000. The growth of Manchester has been almost entirely within the present century, though it was considered an important village centuries ago. Leland, who visited the town in Henry VIII.'s time, described it as "the fairest, best builded, quickest and most populous town of all Lancashire," which did not then speak much for its size. Camden in his "Brittanie" only devotes twelve lines to the Manchester of his day, though what he did say was decidedly complimentary: "This surpasses the neighboring towns in elegance, populousness, a woollen manufactory, market, church and college." The town was even then famous for the manufacture of stuffs, though it is evident that the Manchester cottons of those days were made of wool. In 1750 a traveller visiting Manchester compared it with the most industrious towns of Holland; "the smallest children being all employed and earning their bread. Besides the cotton manufactures they deal in buttons, filletings, checks, and all kinds of small wares, as they are called, vast quantities of which they export abroad, to the West Indies particularly." Such was Manchester over 130 years ago. It was

called the largest village in England, and was governed by a Constable. Fifty years later, at the close of the last century, Manchester had greatly advanced. The Duke of Bridgewater, aided by the famous Brindley, had built his canal and given Manchester with her 50,000 inhabitants cheap coal and transportation. The ingenious Arkwright had built a mill which the local historian of the time describes as "worked by a steam engine and having one room 230 feet long and 12 yards wide." In commenting on the causi enterprise, Aiken, the historian of Manchester (1795), says: "Nothing but highly flourishing manufactures can repay the vast expense of these designs." When finished he thinks Manchester "will probably enjoy more various water communications than the most commercial town of the Low Countries has ever done." The principal cause of this sudden increase to the power of cheap carriage possessed Manchester,-a power greater than that which made the prosperity of Ghent and Bruges,-was that within the period I have mentioned it had become the metropolis of cotton-the centre of that manufacture which from small beginnings had assumed what in those days were considered gigantic proportions. The population, busy when Defoe visited Manchester with small things called Manchester wares," had passed away, and the foundation of a great industry had been laid. A century ago, of all British industries the cotton was probably the least conspicuous. Cotton did not enter into the common dress of the penple. It was too dear for general use until the genius and ingenuity of such mechanicians as Lewis Paul, Lawrence Earnshaw, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Kay, and Pcel gave the spinning jenny, the carding-machine, the water-frame and the mule, and a score of other improvements, and instead of a domestic production cotton goode became almost wholly the product of machinery. "To them it is," says Levi, "that we owe the factory system with its attendant advantages-economy of power, division of labor, and concentration of skill and superintendence; and to them, too, we are beholden for that extraordinary change in the fortunes of her agricultural garb and almost pastoral simplicity to assume the more active and stirring occupations

of industry and manufactures." It is not necessary for me in this brief review of the early days of the cotton industry to touch on the endless difficulties, not to say bardship that the ploneers in this great industrial revolution had to encounter; of the jealousy which was excited by the innovations; how the house of Kay was entered into and every machine it conknocked to pieces; how Blackburn spinners were not content till they destroyed the jonny, and drove Hargreaves himself from his home. Arkwright was obliged to resort to all manner of stratagems to evade pursuit. and poor Crompton more than once was compelled to take his mule to pieces, and hide its various parts in a garret. These are all matters of history, full of the intensest interest after one has visited the factories of this district and become familiar with the great mechanical principles each one of these men evolved, and sees them all at work with the improvements of a century added. The trade of Manchester before the days of railroads

may be divided into four periods. The first is that when the manufacturers worked hard merely for a livelioood, without having accumulated any capital; the second when they had begun to acquire little fortunes, but worked as hard and lived in as plain a manner as before; the third when luxury began to appear and trade was pushed by sending out "riders" for orders to every market town in the Kingdom; and the fourth the period in which expense and luxury had made, great progress, and were supported by a trade extended by means of "riders" and "factors" through every part of Europe. When the Manchester trade began to expand the "chapmen" used to keep gangs of pack-horses, and accompany them to the principal towns with goods in packs, which they opened and sold to shopkeepers, lodging what was unsold in small stores at the inns. On the improvement of the turnpikes wagons were set up for this trade and pack-horses discontinued, and the "chapmen" only rode out for orders, carrying with them patterns in their bags. In those early days the good old dames of Manchester regaled themselves with ale and a pipe, and the "new fashioned beverage," tea, was an innovation. Apprentices turning warping mills, and carried goods on their shoulders through the streets. The most eminent manufacturers were at their warehouses at six in the morning accompanied by their children and apprentices. At seven they all sat down to breakfast, which consisted of one large dish of water-pottage, made of oat meal, water, and a first best borner to the side was a pan of milk, which wish the oatmeal composed the breakfast. Besides ale, home-made wine was almost exclusively used, and a young manufacturer, for buying a pint of foreign wine to treat a good customer, subjected himself to the sarcastic remarks of all his neighbors. The young ladies went to pastry-cook school, and a dancing master on particular occasions used to make the boys and girls parade two by two through some of the streets. The club of the most opulent merchants was on the most economical plan; the expense of each person were fixed at four pence halfpenny for tobacco. Some of the tayern-keepers at the close of the last century were little short of tydish of water-pottage, made of oat meal, water, and

and one named John Shame at that hour used to bring out a whip with a long lash, and clear the house. In those days the manufacturer did not disdain to mix with the humbler tradesman in a common public house, to take his glass of punch and hear the news of the town. "It is not unworthy of remark," says Aiken, writing in 1795, and to a stranger is very extraordinary, that merchants of the first fortunes quit the elegant drawing-room to sit in a small dark dungeon, for this iouse cannot be called by a better name; but such

With the dawn of the nineteenth century

is the force of long-established custom."

Manchester began a new era. Her population had increased in 1801 to 95,000. The same year the power loom was first brought into profitable use at Glasgow, and a few years later the advantage of the principle of automatic weaving was fully acknowledged. From this time the production and consumption of cotton began to increase, and with this increase Manchester and the surrounding district began a rapid growth. At the beginning of the century less than a hundred thousand bales of cotton were sufficient for the requirements of Great Britain, and now about three million of bales are required The total value of manufactured cotton goods exported in 1800 was \$27,000,000, whereas in 1880 it had increased to \$377,500,000. In 1817 it was estimated that 110,763 persons were employed in Great Britain in the spinning of cotton, and the spindles then in motion numbered 6,645,833. Fighteen years later, according to the returns of the inspectors of factories (1835), there were 1,262 factories in operation, employing 100, 495 males and 119,639 females, making a total for the Kingdom of 220,134, nearly 123,000 of which number were engaged in Lancashire, 31,000 in Cheshire adjoining, 11,000 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and 33,000 in Scotland. In brief, 165,-000 out of the 182,092 engaged in England found employment in the district surrounding Manchester. It will be observed that half a century ago there were more persons employed in this industry in England alone than the census of 1880 shows to be employed at the present time in the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States. Also, that the phenomenal growth of this industry during the first thirty years of the present century refutes Professor Sumner's absurd declaration that "Protection kept England back a century."

With the expansion of the cotton industry, Manchester increased in population, but its most remarkable strides were all made before 1851, before the United States began to manufacture for itsself; and strangely enough its most marvellous growth in population was up to 1841, before Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade policy was inaugurated. Below I have prepared a table showing the combined population of Manchester and Salford at the close of the several decades of the present century:

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent				
1801 1821 1831 1841 1851 1861 1871 1871	95,000 162,000 238,600 300,000 400,000 440,000 476,000 518,000	70 46 26 33 10 8				

Total per cent of increase during century ... A glance at the above will show that so far as population is concerned Manchester has seen her palmiest days, and for the last thirty years, from one cause and another, is on the decline. Indeed, if we take Manchester separately from Saiford, the increase in her population from 1861 to 1871 was only 3 7-10 per cent, while for the decade ending in 1881 the city has actually decreased in population 2 8-10 per cent, while the increase in population for the last twenty years has been only eight-tenths of one per cent. What would people in the United States think if their great manufacturing centres increased in population less than one per cent in twenty years? In my table I give Manchester the benefit of Salford, and then it will be seen that during the last thirty years the increase has not, on the average, reached one per cent a year.

What has the American protective tariff had to do with this migration of part of the cotton trade lish authorities tell the story. Says a writer in The London Quarterly Review:

The competition of the United States is certainly real. It has not only virtually deprived us of its 50,000,000 of people as customers, but it threatens as with permanent active rivaly in outside Again:

The American textile manufacturers have not only been loud in their demand for protection, but they have received it m a high degree. They have increased their consumption of cotton under its influence to such an extent that their imports of cotton goods have steadily declined from 227,000,000 in 1860 to 3 000 000 vards in 1881. On the other hand, American exports of cotton

goods reached in 1881 nearly 150,000,000 yards. It has been claimed in some quarters that the export Lancashire, which benceforth threw aside of American cotton goods to Manchester was merely made to "raise money," but this is most explicitly denied by Mr. James Thornely, an Englishman, who visited the United States a few years ago for the express purpose of investigating the matter, and whose report seems an impartial and exceedingly intelligent one. Mr. Thornely says: "In n case have the Americans sent cloth here in order to case have the Americans sent cloth here in order to raise money 'upon it, nor, as has been suggested, have the experts been increly relief shipments on which a loss could be afforded in consideration of the higher prices to be obtained in the protected home markets. The goods have always been sold at such prices as left a profit to their makers, and the transactions have, in every instance, been conducted upon a purely mercantile basis. Perhaps it is not generally known in the United

States, outside of the cotton goods trade, that certain home-trade houses in England not only call English cloth American but stamp it with the names and trade-marks of certain American mills, At present American manufacturers have not hought it worth while to stop this fraud, but when oreign trade becomes an object they will undoubtedly take steps to put an end to it. In summing up the result of this inquiry Mr. Thornely says: In the first instance, American spinners have a de In the first instance, American spinners have a decided advantage in the cost of carrying their cottou—this amounting, as I have said previously, in round figures to 0.7 cent. or 3sd. per 1b. Another advantage is, that people in America work longer than in England, and they take fewer holidays. From what I saw, I should say that they drink less, but even if this is not the case, there is no doubt that drunkenness is less common than in England. that drunkenness is less common than in England. Trades unions are almost unknown, and thus employers are able to make their calculations more surely, and the work-people can attend to their work better than in Great Brittain. The earnings of the working-classes are spent in providing for their wants, and what they do not require for this purpose is invested, thus providing capital for the further employment of the population, instead of being frittered away in vainattempts to raise wages to an unnatural level. The food-producing districts of the world are nearer to the American than to the English manufactories, and the necessaries of life are therefore cheaper. of life are therefore cheaper.

There can be no doubt that the coiton industry in England has reached its height and that Manchester has seen her palmiest days. I have already shown the decline in its population. The American Consul, Colonel Shaw, a close observer and careful statistician, openly says that Manchester has "touched the height of her fame and prosperity." He thinks "the openly says that manchester has touched the height of her fame and prosperity." He thinks "the day is not far distant when her decay will become apparent." The fact is, the decay is apparent now. My next letter will be devoted to the condition of the operatives in the industrial quarters of Man-chester, and will unfold a state of affairs that Colonei Shaw himself did not know existed until he accompanied me to the wretched homes of hundreds of operatives. The explanation of the decay is simple enough and unanswerable. With protected barriers to aid them, England's rivals have been making greater progress than England. The con-

rants. They refused to serve any one atter 8 o'clock. | England, we have here the important fact that since England, we have here the important fact that since 1842 the consumption of raw cotton in protective countries has grown at a much more rapid rate then it has in free trade England, and that whatever free trade may have done to benefit Eogland, under the influence of protection other countries have made greater progress. It is therefore safe to assert that foreign competition is at the root of the decline in the cotton trade, and of the decay of and decrease in the population of Manchester.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

CHURCH WORK IN SUMMER.

The congregation in the Church of our Saviour-Sixth Universalist Society-yesterday morning listened to a discourse by the Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, the paster, on "City Church Work in the Sum mer." The preacher took, to illustrate the two sides of the question discussed, two texts-Mark vi, 31: "And he said unto them, Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest a while," and Matthew xxvi, 11: "For ye have the poor always with you." He said in part :

"The going apart from the intense and hurried life of the city is a necessity to many, so natural is it to seek solace in viewing nature and her leisurely ways, and so needful is it not only to physical but mental and moral health. I am sorry that there are people who use the summer as a time of relaxation from their religious duties. It does not release them, and I am glad to see a better feeling on this subject is growing. Keep up your religious culuvation. The children go away, and thank God that they have the opportunity. The church workers go also, and I am giad of that also. But the million flugers of the Church's charity do not stop, and for that kind of work summer is, I think, the most favorable season I would suggest that you put into the 'Country' Week Fund something before going away yourselves. "Bear in mind that this work of sending poor chil-

Fund something before going away yourselves.

Bear in mind that this work of sending poor children in the country for a little while is more far-reaching in its benedits than at first appears. We have many institutions for children, and in some of them it is doubtful. If the evil effects are not as great as the good. What can be better than to send these children to institutions already established for them, quiet country homes! They are the best institutions, no matter how humble. This is not always a pleasant task. Many of the cases aro not interesting and on not foster a sentimental idea of charity. The care of the children is our greatest summer work. Aside from this there are many people detained by slek beds and others by work, and whose nerves and vitality are run down and need rest. Remember that to send a poor child to the country for a week does not simply mean a good time, but a chance for manhood and womanhood in the years to come. It is not a sentimental, but a rational charity. Now I want to say that every time the doors of this church are closed on sunday it closes a door of hope in my heart. This has grown on me more and more in the fifteen years of my pastorate. I want services held though the congregation be only one-quarter as large. I have thought of the plan of resolving the whole Sunday-school into a Bible class. I do not think trustees have a right to close the church while the pew rent is going on. Go to the country for reat and recreation, by all means, if you can afford it, but see that you leave your caurch work in competents hands to carry it on while you are away."

DR. JOHN HALUS NEPHEW ORDAINED.

The Rev. John Hall Magowan, a nephew of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, was ordained in the Canal Street Presbyterian Church last night, and afterward installed as the pastor of the church. He is a recent graduate of the Union Theological Seminary and was Reensed to preach at the last meeting of the Presby-tery of New-York. His college education was obtained in Ireland. The church building, which stands in Greene-st., near Canal-st, will be closed after next Sunday until September, and it will be repaired. The young pastor will receive a salary of \$2,000. The Roy. Dr. Samuel M. Hamilton acted as moderator of the Presbytery which ordained and installed Mr. Magowan, preaching a sermon from the word: "The glorious gospel of the blessed God," from I Timothy, 1., 11. "The gospel," said the speaker, "comes from God, is absolutely true, and is calculated to make us giad. There are joys which only the Gospel can give, and they can be obtained by all. What have we done for the Gospell It has done everything for us, and others need it as much as we do."

After the sermon, Dr. Hall, the uncle of Mr. Magowan, offered the ordination prayer, and delivered the gowan, offered the ordination prayer, and delivered the charge to the pastor. In his address, among other things, he said: "Remember that your great function is to be a preacher. You are to look for success according as you preach the Gospei in love. Let it be your aim, with all the energy you can put into it, to be an effective preacher. You will bear in mind that you are to be brought into the closest possible contact with the people of this church. Try to be a house-going pastor, to win the confidence of your people. Do not hesitate to tell your people that to have one member of your family go to rule costs more, a thousand times more, than to have the whole family built up in the church. Not a few month, like you, are strangers from another go to ruin costs more, a thousand times more, than to nave the whole family built up in the church. Not a few of your people. like you, are strangers from another and, and in this respect you can sympathize with them, land if any of them do not have pleasant homes during the week days, you can give them a pleasant home on the Lord's Day.

The charge to the people was given by the Rev. John S. Gilmer, after which the paster of the church pro-nounced the benediction.

A MINISTER ON THE MURDERER DUKES,

The Rev. James H. Lightbourn preached in the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening on capital punishment, taking as his text the sixth commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." In the course of his sermon he declared: "It was a terrible course of his section is the down by a pale-faced youth, but it was a more terrible thing for that scamp to wak the streets with the blood of the boy's father on his hands. It was a disgrace that he should be going about unmolested. I tell you, if judges and juries can be found to liberate such scamps, the people will have to rise up and take things in their own hands."

BASEBALL NEWS.

THE STANDING OF THE CLUBS IN THE SEVERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

There is only one change in the position of the baseball clubs contesting for the League pennant since last week. Detroit's defeats by Cleveland and Providence have sent that club from fifth to seventh place. The New-York and Buffalo nines moved up one place. The Providence nine, who are playing in spiendid form, last week won five games, which credits them with twenty-seven victories out of thirty-eight games played. The Providence and Boston nines did the best work last week, winning the majority of games in which they contested. The Philadelphias lost all their games, while the New-York nine only won two. The New-York nine are not doing the work their friends expected of them, and what in reality they ought to do, considering the salaries the players receive. A table showing the

Clube.	Providence	Cleveland	Chicago	Boston	Buffalo	New York	Detroit	Philadelphia.	Games won	coames property
Providence. Cleveland. Chicago Bostou Bustou Bustou Bustou New York Detroit Philadelphia	16201120	S :- SESSION	50 :225521	044 0400	620% : NOS	3 4 1 3 3 0		54 66 40 6 :	2222011568	以 我 是 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以
Games lost	11	14	16	16	17	19	21	30		

The contests between the Eastern and Western scoons of the League are most interesting, particularly so tions of the League are most interesting, particularly so far this season, as the clubs are more evenly matched than in past years. At present the Western clubs are in the lead, having won fifty-four to their Eastern Trials' forty-nine games. The Eastern division is, however, heavily handleapped with the Philadelphia Club, while the New-York team have lost more games than they have won. At present, Providence leads with seventeen games, with Cleveland and Chicago tind for second place with sixteen victories each.

All the American Association clubs are now in the West. The Western clubs won the majority of the games last week. The St. Louis nine succeeded in getting into first place for one day, but could not hold the honors. A summary of the contests to date is appended:

Clubs.	Athletie	Eclipse	St. Lonia	Cincinnati	Metropolitan.	Allegheny	Columbus	Baitimore	Games won	Games played
Athletic Ecilpse St. Louis Cucinnati Metropolitan Allegheny Columbus Bultmore Games lost	101110	1 :390221	3 4 11 20 12	322 2111	5 4 6 1 2 0 2 2 2	51234 :42	544533 ;2 26	8642440 :: 23	28 22 21 15 13 10 0	33 34 33 34 36 36 37

The race for the Inter-Collegiate pennant is at last ended and Yale is again victorious. The Princeton man are again second and have proved the champloos' most formidable opponents as they did last year. But for their defeat on Saturday the champions would have won every game in which they played. A record of all the constant of the proved is as follows:

Clubs.	Yale	Princeton	Amherst	Harvard :	Brown	Games won	Games played	Games to play.
Yale. Princeton Amhorst Harvard Brown Games lost	1000	1 0 0 0	1 1 0 4	301 :1	2 2 2 2 1 : 7	76421	88888	400001